

CHAPTER 4

Component Programs

Paralogic's *BERT77* application consists of several component programs. Command line options for *BERT* are given below. A complete list of options can be displayed for *BERT* by typing `bert` at the command line. See the *BERT 77 Users Guide* for more information.

BERT 77 Toolset Options

BERT77 Command Line Syntax

Each of the *BERT* tools accept a common set of options. The syntax for the command lines of all of the *BERT* tools is as follows:

```
bert filename [-options]...
```

When executing `bert`, all the component analysis programs are called automatically. *BERT 77* creates a new directory called `par`. In addition to other information files, the new FORTRAN source files and a makefile are placed in this directory.

BERT Command Line Options

`bert. Version 1.03`

Copyright (C) 1991-1997 Paralogic, Inc., BERT Group

Usage : `bert [<project> <options>]`

Available options:

<code><project></code>	= <code><name_of_FORTRAN_file></code> or <code>\&<name_of_project_file>.</code> Project file contains names of FORTRAN files (one per line);
<code>-m<path></code>	= directory for BERT database files (<code>bert.tmp</code> by default);
<code>-tg<path></code>	= directory for generated files (<code>par</code> by default);
<code>-np<N></code>	= number of processors used in network (8 by default);
<code>-npmN</code>	= max number of processors in network (default 1024);
<code>-Fc<comp></code>	= FORTRAN compiler to be used for parallel program compilation (<code>f77</code> by default);
<code>-FS<path></code>	= get path to time profiling file <code>fun.std</code> (<code>\$BERT/fun.std</code> by default);
<code>-BL<path></code>	= get path to BERT low-level library (<code>\$BERT/libBERT.a</code> by default);

```

-an          = analyze only and generate full information;

-full       = generate all possible information (three options below);
-info       = generate information about parallel constructions in file
             <project>.PAR;
-ls[e]      = generate scheduling information file in file <project>.SCH
             [extended];
-lr[e]      = generate information about parallel program in file
             <project>.RES [extended];

-pio[e][f]  = generate a copy of the user's program with pragma patterns
             [extended][in frame];
-Pn<n>      = generate user's program with pragmas for <n> heaviest
             levels;
-Pp<p>      = generate user's program with pragmas for levels having
             weight at least <p> percentages ( -Pp20 or -Pp0.7 );

-cont<N>    = change the limit on continuation lines to N;
-extend     = extend the length of statement fields to column 132;

-autosave  = all arrays are SAVE;
-call       = absent modules use and modify only arguments;
-dbnd       = DO loops can have zero number of iterations;
-op<n>      = optimization level (0 - 1, default=1);
-subrg      = subscript ranges may be violated, but not array ranges;
-nosubrg    = subscript ranges never violated (default);
-round      = roundoff is important;
-frm        = parallelize only blocks;
-loop       = parallelize only DO loops;
-par        = automatic parallelization on (default);
-nopar      = automatic parallelization off;
-rw         = read/write statement may be reordered;
-norw       = read/write statement may not be reordered (default);

-fs         = fast scheduling;
-tm[p][s][i] = insert time profiling statements in text of parallel
              programs;
              p = for print on stdout;
              s = save in file <project>.PRF;
              i = print integral time. Set default for p and s;
-cb         = insert BERT comments in text of parallel programs;
-cu         = save user comments in text of parallel programs;
-vm         = run-time visualisation of module processing;
-vw         = run-time visualisation of workers processing;
-ds[-]      = turn on [turn off] dynamic split of parallel loops
              (turn on by default);
-ps<size>   = maximum packet size of transfered data in Kb
              (default is 4 Kbytes);
-ios<size>  = size of I/O buffer for data transfer in Kb (default
              is 65 Kbytes);
-im         = insert IMPLICIT NONE statement in each module.

```

```
-savetmp      = don't remove BERT database directory.
```

Analysis Programs

The following sections provide details of the various programs in the *BERT77* Toolset. With the exception of BERT.INF, and LOADpvm, all of the programs are called by *BERT77* automatically. Normally there will be no need to execute these programs individually.

BERT.SAN performs syntax analysis of FORTRAN programs.

BERT.DAN constructs IN/OUT sets, searches reductions and estimates times.

BERT.PAN checks parallelism inhibitors and defines parallel segments.

BERT.TAN chooses which parallel segments will be parallelized.

BERT.GEN generates the parallel program source code.

Building Programs

BERT.MAK generates the a Makefile for new FORTRAN code produced by BERT.GEN. Two executable file will be created by the Makefile; master and worker.

Information Gathering Program

BERT.INF

BERT.INF generates a summary file from the information files generated by *BERT 77*. The summary file is named *filename.f.INF*. Where *filename.f* is the name of the converted file. If a project file was used then the file will begin with *filename.prj*. The informational files generated by *BERT77* are:

filename.f.SCH - a description of scheduling information.

filename.f.RES - a very detailed summary of the conversion.

filename.f.PAR - a summary of the parallel constructs in the file.

NOTE: The "-full" option must be used with bert to generate all the required informational files. The available options for BERT.INF are as follows:

```
bert.inf version 1.03.SVR3
Copyright (C) 1991-1993 Paralogic, Inc., BERT Group
Usage: bert.inf [<options>]
Available options:
  -? or h    = for help
  -p <path>  = a place where info-files are placed and
               file *.INF would be placed (. by default).
  -n <#>     = number of heaviest levels
```

BERT.SUM

BERT.SUM provides a summary of the BERT analysis. The available options are:

```
BERT Analysis Summary version 1.0
Use command line arguments:
bert.sum <file_name> [<speed-up threshold> <execution time threshold>]
<file_name> must be a BERT .PAR file
```

A *.PAR must be present for BERT.SUM to work. The speed-up threshold is the present speedup above which you want BERT.SUM to report (default is 10%). execution time threshold is the present execution time above which you want BERT.SUM to report. (default is 10%) For instance:

```
bert.sum project.f.PAR 20 20
```

would only examine those blocks of code that contribute more than 20% to the speed-up or 20% to the overall amount of calculations performed.

Loading and Running a Program

LOADpvm

LOADpvm loads the host parallel computer with the master and worker programs. One master will be loaded on the root node and n-1 worker programs will be loaded.

The master and worker programs are generated by issuing a make command in the par directory created by *BERT77*. The available options are as follows:

Usage: LOAD [<options>]

Available options:

```
-h          = for help
-m <master> = name of MASTER program (master by default)
-w <worker> = name of WORKER program (worker by default)
-n <#>      = number of nodes (4 by default)
```